

LAURA GRIENSEWIC,)	Case No. 2:15-cv-02282-MMD-NJK
)	
Plaintiff(s),)	ORDER
)	
vs.)	
)	
TARGET CORPORATION, et al.,)	
)	
Defendant(s).)	
)	

The Court has adopted electronic filing procedures. Attorneys must file documents under seal using the Court’s electronic filing procedures. *See* Local Rule IA 10-5. Papers filed with the Court under seal must be accompanied with a concurrently-filed motion for leave to file those documents under seal. *See* Local Rule IA 10-5(a).

The Court has approved the blanket protective order to facilitate discovery exchanges. But **there has been no showing, and the Court has not found, that any specific documents are secret or confidential.** The parties have not provided specific facts supported by declarations or concrete examples to establish that a protective order is required to protect any specific trade secret or other confidential information pursuant to Rule 26(c) or that disclosure would cause an identifiable and

1 significant harm. The Ninth Circuit has held that there is a presumption of public access to judicial
2 files and records, and that parties seeking to maintain the confidentiality of documents attached to
3 nondispositive motions must show good cause exists to overcome the presumption of public access.
4 *See Kamakana* 447 F.3d at 1179. Parties seeking to maintain the secrecy of documents attached to
5 dispositive motions must show compelling reasons sufficient to overcome the presumption of public
6 access. *Id.* at 1180. **All motions to seal must address the applicable standard and explain why**
7 **that standard has been met.** The fact that a court has entered a blanket stipulated protective order
8 and that a party has designated a document as confidential pursuant to that protective order does not,
9 standing alone, establish sufficient grounds to seal a filed document. *See Foltz v. State Farm Mut.*
10 *Auto. Ins. Co.*, 331 F.3d 1122, 1133 (9th Cir. 2003); *see also Beckman Indus., Inc. v. Int'l Ins. Co.*,
11 966 F.2d 470, 476 (9th Cir. 1992).

12 If the sole ground for a motion to seal is that the opposing party (or non-party) has designated
13 a document as subject to protection pursuant to the stipulated protective order, the movant must
14 notify the opposing party (or non-party) at least seven days prior to filing the designated document.
15 The designating party must then make a good faith determination if the relevant standard for sealing
16 is met. To the extent the designating party does not believe the relevant standard for sealing can be
17 met, it shall indicate that the document may be filed publicly no later than four days after receiving
18 notice of the intended filing. To the extent the designating party believes the relevant standard for
19 sealing can be met, it shall provide a declaration supporting that assertion no later than four days
20 after receiving notice of the intended filing. The filing party shall then attach that declaration to its
21 motion to seal the designated material. If the designating party fails to provide such a declaration
22 in support of the motion to seal, the filing party shall file a motion to seal so indicating and the Court
23 may order the document filed in the public record.¹

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25 ¹ In the event of an emergency motion, the above procedures shall not apply. Instead, the
26 movant shall file a motion to seal and the designating party shall file a declaration in support of that
27 motion to seal within three days of its filing. If the designating party fails to timely file such a
28 declaration, the Court may order the document filed in the public record.

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